# Gazette of the United States.

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## THE TABLET.—No. XXV.

*"It is the humour of many people to be singular in their dress and manner of life, only to the end that they may be taken more notice of."*

THE desire of being distinguished is so strong, that some men had rather be ridiculed, than not to be noticed at all. Those who set themselves up as a gazing stock to the rabble, and excite a species of admiration by affecting some frivolous distinction from other people, are under the influence of the meanest kind of ambition. Nothing can sooner destroy the real respectability of a man, than an affectation of singularity in opinions or customs, which are in themselves indifferent. But I do not know a more ridiculous shape that ambition and vanity can assume, than when it prompts people to depart from common fashion in their dress and style of living. There are obvious advantages from having some uniformity established in the customs, which relate to our common transactions in life. Those therefore who depart from them, may in some measure be considered as disturbers of the tranquility of other people.

Some persons are too apt to refine in their ideas of following the dictates of sound judgment. They will say that no wise man will trouble himself to pursue any custom, however public it may be, unless some reason can specially be offered in its favour. This rule should be reversed, and in all indifferent matters, one should follow the fashion, unless some special reason can be alledged against it.

To differ from the rest of mankind in any immaterial thing may indicate more pride or ill-humour than others possess, but it is no mark of superior understanding. There must be a degree of indiscretion in every instance of singularity, that does not originate in duty or convenience. I even question whether a man is not under obligations to fall in with, or at any rate, not to oppose the established customs of society, unless he believes them unreasonable or inconvenient. This probably will never be the case, for I doubt whether the prevailing taste and feelings of the community may be looked upon as altogether arbitrary and capricious. When any custom predominates, for a considerable length of time, it is a tolerable evidence, that there is some foundation in reason for its existence, though perhaps the real advantages of it may not be perceived or acknowledged.

(N. B. In Tablet No. 24, second line of second paragraph, for "*mankind*" read *manhood*.)

### FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I Shall send you occasionally extracts from a performance that I have in my hands, which I conceive will correspond with the general design of your paper.

### "OWE NO MAN ANY THING."

THE motto is an injunction from scripture, and like many other passages of that sacred deposit of moral and divine instruction, contains one of the most useful lessons of human life.

I shall mention the most likely means of paying what we owe.

The first mean is diligence in business: Most men depend on business for an honest livelihood—success in which depends on early attention, skill and diligence—a due distribution of time and labor, and a punctual adherence to our calling, are means of diligence: Yield not to languor, the importunity of companions, or to a taste for pleasure however innocent, so far as to break an engagement, or neglect the duties of your profession.

There are a few professions where the reward is not in exact proportion to diligence. Servants of the public, and the clergy, have usually a fixed salary. If a sense of duty does not influence them, they may consider diligence as a mean of advancement, and extreme negligence, of degradation: If negligence is indulged it will soon grow extreme. They may further consider, that a habit of inattention to the duties of their office, will gradually extend to their domestic affairs, and all will go into disorder.

The second mean of paying what we owe, is frugality, or the avoiding unnecessary expence. Many trades depend on small profits, and the ordering a household is a detail of minute particulars. *He that despiseth small things, shall fall by little and little.*

They who have families, and a growing expence, must study to regulate them so as to render to all their due. It is one of the duties of the connubial state to unite in this study.

Of a virtuous woman it is said, *the heart of her husband doth safely trust in her*; while providing for his family abroad, he trusts in her management at home.

She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life; her frugality is not interrupted by fits of sloth, nor frustrated by fits of extravagance. *She looketh well to her household*; takes the charge and oversight of every thing with a watchful eye. *She worketh with her hands*, neither eating the bread of idleness herself, nor allowing her children or domestics to eat it.

Before you begin to plant or to build, it is prudent to count and provide the cost: *He that buildeth his house with other men's money, is like one that gathereth himself stones for the tomb of his burial.*

Apply first to profitable undertakings in husbandry, or trade, or arts. The ornaments of a house, and the pleasures of the table, should be the *last* expence, and the fruit of the labour of every honest man.

A third mean of paying what we owe, is *exactness*. The fruits of diligence and frugality may be lost by confusion: "Put all in writing (says the son of Syrac) that thou giveest out, or receivest in." This is a memorial of what we owe, it is a mean of knowing how matters stand, and where the danger lies. If there appears a tendency to exceed, we review all the articles, and judge where it is fittest to retrench.

To finish one thing, before beginning another, to put every thing in its place, to keep discharges, and vouchers, are apparently small matters; and yet by being duly attended to, much time is saved, the reputation of honesty is maintained, which often suffers by derangement—much trouble, many losses, disputes and law suits are avoided.

Exactness among friends and relations is a mean of preserving love. Friends and relations, in the flow of mutual affection, may think exactness unnecessary; but affection ebbs again, and selfishness returns. When an account is of long standing and perplexed, both sides are apt to be suspicious: Suspicion of one who was trusted and loved, cuts deep. Quarrels among relations are the bane of existence. Many of those quarrels may be avoided by exact accounts. *(The subject to be continued,)*

### FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL.

B. RUSSELL,

SOME eminent *modern patriots* have pointed out the imminent DANGER of TITLES; but I think they don't go far enough; and therefore to complete their good design, I propose to make one sweep of the whole seed, arms, legs, teeth, and toes of aristocrats and tyranny, by knocking away all the rubbish and staff of TITLES at one stroke, that nothing may remain to dim the eternal reign of LIBERTY. Henceforth, let US, (I mean the true uncontaminated whigs) lisp nothing but the *pure names* of men. However high in office, they are still *servants* to the people, (but we must even take care how we talk or make use of the word *servant* in this sense, lest tyranny should creep in at this end of the horn) and therefore plain *John Anybody* should be our address.

It is not enough that we avoid the titles of *Majesty, Excellency, Honorable, Esquire*, &c. but in short every thing.—*Mr.* signifies *Master*, and leads to slavery;—therefore away with it. No *Reverends*, nor *V. D. M's*, nor *A. M's*, nor *Mrs*, or *Miss*,—for we may be enslaved by *petticoats* as well as *breeches*.

Now I defy any Aristocrat to show me a country ever enslaved where there never were any *titles? These* are the seed of the political *white weed*, which overspreads the fair fields of creation—for when *some* wear *titles*, the people will *think* they are not all *equal*, and if *equality* is lost, the *scale of liberty kicks the beam*. Wherefore every man should think himself *equal* (at least, perhaps a little better) to any man in the nation. This I call the pure, unadulterated spirit of freedom. In such a State, I'll warrant there will be no *Aristocrats* to cloud the political sky, but sun, moon and stars will shine clear, and forever. ARGOS.

## FOREIGN ARTICLES.

LONDON, APRIL 14,

The Mareschal de Noailles has, without any application whatever, issued an ordinance, dated the 8th of March, in which he renounces his exclusive right of the chase and game in the environs of Perignan; and declares, that in future all proprietors of lands and estates, in that district, shall have free liberty to inspect, destroy, or otherwise take, such game on their lands, as they may think the best means for improving and cultivating the same.

The Pacha of Tangiers summoned all the consuls to attend him on the 13th of February, in order to declare the pacific intentions of his master, who has signified, that he wishes to live in harmony with the world; and therefore, when any nation wishes to break this peace, theer will be four months notice given of the same

Mr. Pitt's great and good name extends itself every where. All who before thought he wanted discrimination in his attachments, now begin to acknowledge that he wants that no longer: while his adversaries talk of his persecution and hard heartedness. Lenity to bad men is cruelty to those who are otherwise.

Yesterday morning Lord Petre, Sir Henry Englefield, and Mr. Farmer, had a conference with the minister, concerning the business which has been some time in agitation to be brought before Parliament, for easing the buthen of the English Catholics, by taking off the double land-tax, &c.

By the last advices received from Copenhagen, by Mr. Zinck, his Danish Majesty's Consul at Liverpool, it is certain that the Danish Court is peaceably disposed, and only will assist the Russians with twelve sail of the line, as stipulated by the new subsisting treaty. They are now insuring vessels at Copenhagen at the usual peace premium, which indicates no immediate rupture with Sweden.

The Russian army in Finland amounts to 53,000 men.

*Extract of a letter from Constantinople, February 8.*

"An amazing activity reigns at present in the arsenal; the workmen employed there amount to abont 3000, exclusive of the officers who preside over them. The Captaine Pacha, who has the sole direction of these affairs, passes one part of the day in encouraging the workmen by his presence, and exciting them to it by his severity. The least shadow of idleness is punished immediately, and those who seem refractory are put to death. From what we can see, this Admiral enjoys the same favor with the Sultan as he did before his departure for the Black Sea. He has within these weeks augmented the number of those who are charged with the police of the capital during the night, and has given them strict orders to observe the proceedings of the inhabitants who are walking or spending their time in alchoures, and every person who is suspected is taken up, and without further examination thrown into the sea."

MAY 2. On Wednesday last the gold medal was voted by the society, for the encouragement of arts to Capt. Peckingham of the navy, for his valuable invention of steering a ship, by an apparatus that can be fitted to the mast in a second, in the event of a rudder being carried away in a storm.

MAY 4. At Paris, there as been an alarming insurrection—A capital manufacturer having unintentionally offended the common labourers, they assembled in great numbers to pull down his works, &c.—He applied to the military for protection—the military came, and were attacked by the mob, who killed several of the soldiers—The military were then reinforced, and a dreadful slaughter ensued, in which more than 600 persons were killed. The scene was the Fabourg de St. Antoine.

We learn by accounts from Nemours, that the bailiage of that quarter have nominated their deputies for the ensuing meeting of the States General. The viscount Noailles has been elected representative of the Noblesse, and the following articles form a small part of his instructions from that order for his conduct at the national assembly.

"The wish of the noblesse of the bailiage, before any other subject be entered upon, is, that the individual liberty of Frenchmen should be guaranteed, comprehending under this idea, a right to go, return from, and remain in, any part, within or without the kingdom, they think proper, without being subject to solicit permission for that purpose; submitting, nevertheless, to the determination of the States-General such cases where it may be necessary to restrain a liberty of leaving the kingdom. That the liberty of the press should be granted, under such restrictions as the States-General may judge proper.—That at the meeting of the states posterior to the approaching assembly, the two first orders shall be united in one and the same chamber, under the express condition that this chamber, formed of the two first orders, shall be composed of one member of the clergy to two of the noblesse; and that then every object proposed in the first and second chamber may be equally proposed, rejected or accepted, in the other, in such manner that the free consent of the separate chamber shall be necessary to give the force of law to every subject deliberated therein. In case of war, change of reign, or regency, the States-General shall be convoked in six weeks.—The periodical return of the states to be fixed at two years; reckoning from the end of the foregoing assembly.—Ministers shall be accountable to the States-General for the employment of the funds confided to them, and responsible to the States-General in all matters relative to the laws of the kingdom. There shall be no denial of justice in any case or to any person.—No loan, under whatever form it may be, circulating paper, office or commission, of any nature whatsoever, shall be created or established but by the will or consent of the nation assembled.—The States-General shall attend to the vexations and abused government of the militia, the effects of which are essentially prejudicial to agriculture. The States-General should as soon as possible determine on the suppression of the capitaineries, as they form a jurisdiction foreign to the laws of the kingdom, are a manifest violation of the sacred right of property, and which many persons who exercise those usurped privileges use in a cruel and oppressive manner. The King's chase and that of the Princes to be reduced to the simple right of chase within the limits of the lands and seigniories of their domains. The abolition of the Franc Fief to be demanded of the States-General. To exert themselves to effect an annihilation of the destructive impost of the Gabelle: and that there be in the provinces but one weight and measure."

That noble enthusiasm which always exists in the authors and inventors of useful and agreeable arts, is easily excited by public applause, but is too often forced to waste itself in obscurity, and in unavailing struggles to overcome vulgar prejudices against all new inventions. There perhaps never was an æra when the spirit of improvements of all kinds was carried further than at present; nor when there was more ingenious men in all branches of the arts. We apprehend that an account of new improvements will be acceptable sometimes, also intermixed with an account of the inventors.

Sir Richard Arkwright was originally a barber, at Preston, in Lancashire, and shaved for a penny. Having been imprisoned for some doubtful conduct at a contested election, in the gaol he formed the plan of his celebrated machine for preparing and spinning cotton. It was a considerable time before he could procure money to set up his machine. An old customer of his, who had a mechanical turn, was persuaded to join with him. He carried on his improvement with so much vi-

gor, that even although he loſt part of his patent, his income from his mills before the great failure laſt year, amounted to a revenue of 40,000l. per annum.

Watts and Bolton. Mr. Watts is a native of Scotland. He was not bred to mechanics; but to the conſtruction of mills, and the application of ſteam to machinery, has made improvements, of which the uſe to the arts are unlimited. And what renders his merit the greater, is, that his improvements are not the effect of accident, but of long and perſevering inveſtigation, depending wholly upon ſcientific principles. He has obtained a patent, in which Mr. Bolton is included, and in a few years will eſtabliſh a revenue of 10,000 per annum.

MAY 5. The report of the Emperor of Germany's death, was again very prevalent in town yeſterday, but no official accounts were received.

After the election of Caen, the Duke de Coigny gave a grand entertainment to the Three Orders: during the deſert, the Duke calling to a farmer of Falaiſe, who is one of the deputies of the lower order, ſaid, "Well Mr. Poullain, as you are about to ſit in our national aſſembly, have you thought of the requiſition you are to make?" "Certainly, my Lord," and what do you mean to propoſe? "Firſt of all, I ſhall require the ſuppreſſion of pigeons, rabits and friars." After a hearty laugh, occaſioned by this odd ſally, he was aſked his reaſons. "Why, ſaid he, the pigeons deſtroy our corn in the ſeed, the rabbits in the blade, and the friars in the ſhock."

MAY 6. The French Court, by an order of Council, dated the 20th ult. to be in force from the 1ſt of May to the 1ſt of September, have doubled the bounties, granted by that of the 11th of January, upon the importation of corn and meal from the different parts of Europe, and extended to importations by the frontiers. The preſent bounties are, 30 ſols per quintal on wheat, 40 ſols on wheat flour, 34 ſols on rye, 32 ſols on rye flour, 20 ſols on barley, 27 ſols on barley meal; and all veſſels without diſtinction, which within that time ſhall import any corn of the ſpecies above mentioned, ſhall be exempted from freight duties.

MAY 7.

## POLITICAL DISQUISTIONS.

Europe is at this day divided into ſeveral parties, whoſe intereſts are ſo complicated, it is ſcarely poſſible to eſtabliſh an equilibrium betwixt them.

The American revolution has originated two factions.

On the one ſide, France and Spain—on the other ſide England.

England has alſo drawn Holland and Pruſſia into her party.

As ſtrangers to this conteſt, Germany and the other northern ſtates preſerv ea neutrality.

But they likewiſe form two confederacies:—The one conſiſting of Pruſſia and the other ſtates of Germany, who league for the purpoſe of checking the Emperor's encroachments:—And the other between the latter and the Empreſs, whoſe ſtipulations bind them to ſuch defenſive operatione as the laſt confederacy may occaſion, and both to offenſive meaſures againſt Turkey.

England and Spain are almoſt wholly unconcerned in theſe two leagues—France alone can conſider herſelf intereſted in them; but in caſe ſhe ſhould engage herſelf in theſe conſequences, what aid would ſhe derive from Turkey?

Suppoſing, notwithſtanding the conſanguinity of the Houſes of Auſtria and Bourbon, and the complaints of France againſt Ruſſia, France ſhould accede to the Germanic League, Turkey muſt remain uſeleſs to the latter power, becauſe Ruſſia would always keep a check over her, and could alſo harraſs Sweden and Pruſſia.

But is it to be ſuppoſed, that England would not ſeize an opportunity of avenging the injuries that were rendered her in America?

On Sunday ſe'nnight an unlucky accident happened at the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte, at Paris. A courier with the King's livery arrived, and aſked for one of the Directors, M. Vincent, to whom a letter was addreſſed, ſigned Neckar, and ſealed with that Miniſter's arms. The purport of the letter was, that the ſaid M. Vincent, was deſired to deliver to the bearer 100,000 livres (5000l.) for the uſe of his Majeſty. Upon enquiry the ſignature was forged, that is to ſay, Mr. Neckar's Secretary's hand was imitated to a wonder. As none would preſume to wear the King's livery, various are the conjectures about this extraordinary occurrence.

## *AMERICAN AFFAIRS.*

KINGSTON, (JAMAICA) MAY 16.

*Extract of a letter from Aux-Cayes, dated 26th May, 1789,*

"We have the honor to inform you that this port has been made free for the importation, by veſſels of all nations, of negroes, ſalt proviſions, flour, and every other ſpecies of merchandiſe hitherto prohibitted—and the exportation of the produce of the colony, cotton, coffee, indigo, &c. under no other reſtrictions than paying the ſame duties as the ſubjects of France—this privilege commences the firſt day of Auguſt next, and is to continue for the term of five years—We congratulate you upon this appearance of union by commercial ties, &c."

NASSAU, [N. P.] JUNE 6.

The Underwriters at New Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, in London, lately preſented to Capt. Todhunter, of White-Haven, a piece of Plate, on which was an inſcription, teſtifying the grateful ſenſe they had of his animated exertions, in relieving the ſhip Ellen, bound from New-Providence to Liverpool, when in the greateſt diſtreſs, and of his generous, humane attention to the paſſengers and crew.

FREDERICKSBURGH, JUNE 25.

We learn that very material injury has been done to the wheat and other ſmall grain in the lower parts of the counties of Orange and Culpepper, and the upper part of Spotſylvania, by a very ſevere ſtorm of hail which happened the 17th inſt.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 2.

A ton of pot-aſh [manufactured by Meſſrs Boyd and Willſon, of Northumberland county] is now in this city, and of ſo good a quality, that 40l. has been offered for it, and refuſed.

Of near 2000 of citizens of the United States who lately emigrated to Carthagena, in Spaniſh America, only 140 have returned, the reſt having all died, except a few men who enliſted in the Spaniſh army.

BOSTON, JULY 1.

In the Hoſpitals and Foundlings in Paris, there are daily maintained, on an average, 35,341—a number which to the whole inhabitants of the city is as 1 to 18¾.

GEORGIA—

Harraſſed as ſhe is, by the faithleſs bipeds of the wilderneſs, muſt look up to the Federal Government for ſuccour and ſupport. And who ſhall ſay, that the *ſtrong arm* of the Union will not be ſtretched out, in the defence of ſo *federal* and *patriotic* a branch of the GREAT FAMILY.

COMMERCIAL.

The odious *Guinea* trade, is one of the moſt advantageous branches of traffick we enjoy—it furniſhes us a ready market for our country rum, &c. European veſſels frequently load therewith in our own ports. One ſhip which is now taking her cargo on board, will pay therefore near 20,000 dollars.

MIDDLETOWN, June 20.

The General Aſſembly of this State, in May laſt, paſſed a reſolve, That all further proceedings, by virtue of, or under the licence granted to certain perſons in New Haven county, to manufacture copper coin, be, and the ſame is ſuſpended from and after the 20th June, inſtant, until the riſing of the General Aſſembly in October next.

*NEW-YORK, JULY 8, 1789.*

## IMPOST LAW OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*An ACT for laying a DUTY on GOODS, WARES, and MERCHANDIZE imported into the UNITED STATES,*

WHEREAS, it is neceſſary for the ſupport of government, for the diſcharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandize imported:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That from and after the firſt day of Auguſt next enſuing, the ſeveral duties herein after mentioned ſhall be laid on the following goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place—that is to ſay:

| | | Cents. |
|---|---|---|
| On all diſtilled ſpirits of Jamaica proof, imported from any kingdom or country whatſoever, | *pr. gallon.* | 10 |
| On all other diſtilled ſpirits, | *pr. gal.* | 8 |
| On molaſſes, | *pr. gal.* | 2½ |
| On madeira wine, | *pr. gal.* | 18 |
| On all other wines, | *pr. gal.* | 10 |
| On every gallon of beer, ale, or porter in caſks, | | 5 |
| On all cyder, beer, ale, or porter in bottles, | *pr dozen,* | 20 |
| On malt, | *pr. buſhel,* | 10 |
| On brown ſugars, | *pr. pound,* | 1 |
| On loaf ſugars, | *pr. pound,* | 3 |
| On all other ſugars, | *pr. pound,* | 1½ |
| On coffee, | *pr. pound,* | 2½ |
| On cocoa, | *pr. pound,* | 1 |
| On all candles of tallow, | *pr. pound,* | 2 |
| On all candles of wax or ſpermaceti, | *pr. pound,* | 6 |
| On cheeſe, | *pr. pound,* | 4 |
| On ſoap, | *pr. pound,* | 2 |
| On boots, | *pr. pair,* | 50 |
| On all ſhoes, ſlippers or goloſhoes made of leather, | *pr. pair,* | 7 |
| On all ſhoes or ſlippers of ſilk or ſtuff, | *pr. pair,* | 10 |
| On cables, | *pr. 112wt.* | 75 |
| On tarred cordage, | *pr. 112wt.* | 75 |
| On untarred ditto, and yarn, | *pr. 112wt.* | 90 |
| On twine or pack-thread, | *pr. 112wt.* | 200 |
| On all ſteel unwrought, | *pr. 112wt.* | 56 |
| On all nails and ſpikes, | *pr. pound,* | 1 |
| On ſalt, | *pr. buſhel,* | 6 |
| On Manufactured tobacco, | *pr. pound,* | 6 |
| On ſnuff, | *pr. pound,* | 10 |
| On indigo, | *pr. pound,* | 16 |
| On wool and cotton cards, | *pr. dozen,* | 50 |
| On coal, | *pr. buſhel,* | 2 |
| On pickled fiſh, | *pr. barrel,* | 75 |
| On dried fiſh, | *pr. quintal,* | 50 |

On all teas imported from China or India in ſhips built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ſhips or veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May laſt wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On bohea tea, | *pr. pound,* | 6 |
| On all ſouchong, or other black teas, | *pr. pound,* | 10 |
| On all hyſon teas, | *pr. pound,* | 20 |
| On all other green teas, | *pr. pound,* | 12 |

On all teas imported from Europe in ſhips or veſſels built in the United States, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ſhips or veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May laſt wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation, as follows:

| | | Cents. |
|---|---|---|
| On bohea tea, | *pr. pound,* | 8 |
| On all ſouchong, and other black teas, | *pr. pound,* | 13 |
| On all hyſon teas, | *pr. pound,* | 26 |
| On all other green teas, | *pr. pound,* | 16 |

On all teas imported in any other manner than as above mentioned, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On bohea tea, | *pr. pound,* | 15 |
| On all ſouchong, or other black teas, | *pr. pound,* | 22 |
| On all hyſon teas, | *pr. pound,* | 45 |
| On all other green teas, | *pr. pound,* | 27 |

On all goods, wares and merchandize, other than teas imported from China or India, in ſhips not built in the United States, and not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, nor in veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May laſt wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation, — 12½ *pr. cent. ad valorem.*

On all looking-glaſſes, window and other glaſs, except black quart bottles,
On all China, ſtone and earthen ware,
On gun powder,
On all paints ground in oil,
On ſhoe and knee buckles,
On gold and ſilver lace, and
On gold and ſilver leaf, — 10 *pr. centum ad valorem.*

On all blank books,
On all writing, printing, or wrapping paper, paper hangings and paſteboard,
On all cabinet wares,
On all buttons,
On all ſaddles,
On all gloves of leather,
On all hats of beaver, fur, wool or mixture of either
On all millenary ready made,
On all caſtings of iron, and upon ſlit and rolled iron,
On all leather tanned or tawed, and all manufacture of leather, except ſuch as ſhall be otherwiſe rated,
On canes, walking ſticks and whips,
On cloathing ready made,
On all bruſhes,
On gold, ſilver and plated ware, and on jewellery and paſte work,
On anchors, and on all wrought tin and pewter ware, — 7½ *per centum ad valorem.*

On all playing cards, — *pr. pack* 10 *cents.*

On every coach, chariot or other four wheel carriage, and on every chaiſe, ſolo, or other two wheel carriage, or parts thereof. — 15 *pr. centum ad valorem.*

On all other goods, wares and merchandiſe, five per centum on the value thereof, at the time and place of importation, except as follows: Salt-petre, tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, old pewter, braſs, iron and braſs wire, copper in plates, wool, cotton, dying woods and dying drugs, raw hides, beaver and all other furs and deer-ſkins.

*And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That from and after the firſt day of December, which ſhall be in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, there ſhall be laid a duty on every one hundred and twelve pounds weight of hemp imported as aforeſaid, of ſix cents; and on cotton per pound three cents.

*And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That all the duties paid, or ſecured to be paid upon any of the goods, wares, and merchandiſe as aforeſaid, except on diſtilled ſpirits, other than brandy and geneva, ſhall be returned or diſcharged upon ſuch of the ſaid goods, wares or merchandiſe, as ſhall within twelve months after payment made, or ſecurity given, be exported to any country, without the limits of the United States, as ſettled by the late treaty of peace; except one per centum on the amount of the ſaid duties, in conſideration of the expence which ſhall have accrued by the entry and ſafe keeping thereof.

*And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That there ſhall be allowed and paid on every quintal of dried, and on every barrel of pickled fiſh, of the fiſheries of the United States, and on every barrel of ſalted proviſion of the United States, exported to any country without the limits thereof, in lieu of a drawback of the duties impoſed on the importation of the ſalt employed and expended therein, viz.

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| On every quintal of dried fiſh, | 5 |
| On every barrel of pickled fiſh, | 5 |
| On every barrel of ſalted proviſion, | 5 |

*And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That a diſcount of ten per cent. on all the duties impoſed by this act, ſhall be allowed on ſuch goods, wares and merchandiſe, as ſhall be imported in veſſels built in the United States, and which ſhall be wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, or in veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the ſixteenth day of May laſt, wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation.

*And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That this act ſhall continue and be in force until the firſt day of June, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix, and from thence until the end of the next ſucceeding ſeſſion of Congreſs, which ſhall be held thereafter, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
*Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved—July 4, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

## *SKETCH of PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.*

### *In the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1789.

A letter to the Speaker, from His Excellency BEVERLY RANDOLPH, Governor of Virginia, encloſing an account of the exports and imports of that State, from January 20, 1788, to January 20, 1789, was read, and referred to the committee appointed to prepare eſtimates, &c.

A memorial from ANDREW ELLICOTT, ſurveyor, addreſſed to both Houſes of Congreſs, introduced by PAGE—was read, and referred to a committee conſiſting of Mr. PAGE, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. BALDWIN.

A motion which had lain on the table ſince the beginning of laſt month, for prefixing a correct copy of the conſtitution of the United States, to the firſt volume of the laws, was called for by Mr. WHITE. The vote being taken upon the ſame, it paſſed in the affirmative, and was ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

A meſſage was received from THE PRESIDENT by his Secretary, Mr. LEAR, who informed, that he was directed by The Preſident to return to the Hon. Houſe the bill, which had paſſ-

ſed the two branches of the legiſlature, impoſing duties on goods, wares and merchandiſe, imported into the United States, to which the Preſident had affixed his ſignature of approbation.

In committee of the whole on the bill, to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

Mr. TRUMBULL in the Chair.

Further progreſs was made in the diſcuſſion: the committee roſe after 3 o'clock, and had leave to ſet again to-morrow—Mr. WADSWORTH had leave of abſence for a fortnight.

The Houſe then adjourned to meet to-morrow at ten o'clock.

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TUESDAY, 10 o'clock, A. M. JULY 7, 1789.

The Houſe met agreeably to adjournment.

In committee of the whole on the bill, to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

Mr. TRUMBULL in the Chair.

Very conſiderable progreſs was made in the further diſcuſſion of this lengthy bill this day: but there was not ſufficient time to finiſh it. The committee therefore roſe.

The Chairman reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by their Secretary, informing, that they had appointed a committee to join with a committee of the Hon. Houſe, to examine the enrolled bill laying a duty on tonnage, and to preſent the ſame to THE PRESIDENT for his approbation; alſo, that they had concurred in the vote of the Hon. Houſe, for prefixing the conſtitution to the publication of the laws of the United States.

Mr. CONTEE deſired leave of abſence for four weeks, which was granted.

The Houſe then adjourned till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

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*NEW-YORK, JULY 8, 1789.*

## ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE.

ON Saturday laſt the United States entered into the fourteenth year of their Independence :—The day was celebrated by all claſſes of the citizens with unuſual demonſtrations of joy.

### OF THE CINCINNATI.

This truly reſpectable Society, excited by ſentiments which peculiarly correſpond with the great occaſion, paid diſtinguiſhed honor to *this* anniverſary.

They met at the city-tavern at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to the election of officers for the enſuing year—on the ballots being examined, it appeared, that

The Baron STEUBEN, was elected *Preſident.*
Col. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, *Vice-Preſident.*
Major JOHN STAGG, *Secretary.*
Col. RICHARD PLATT, *Treaſurer.*
Capt. EDWARD DUNSCOMB, *Aſſiſtant-Treaſurer.*

*Delegates to the General Meeting in May next.*

Baron STEUBEN, Gen. SAMUEL B. WEBB, Col. WILLIAM S. SMITH. ‖ Col. B. LIVINGSTON, Gen. M. CLARKSON.

*Standing Committee.*

Capt. JAMES WATSON, Col. EBENEZER STEVENS, Col. AQUILLA GILES, Col. MORGAN LEWIS, § Col. SEBASTIAN BAUMAN, Dr. JOHN COCKRAN, Col. BENJAMIN WALKER, Capt. THEO. FOWLER,

General MATTHEW CLARKSON.

A committee, conſiſting of the Baron STEUBEN, *their* PRESIDENT, Colonel ALEXANDER HAMILTON, *their* VICE-PRESIDENT, General S. B. WEBB, Col. W. S. SMITH, and Col. S. BAUMAN, were appointed to wait on THE PRESIDENT, the VICE PRESIDENT, and SPEAKER of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the UnitedStates, with the congratulations of THE DAY: On the committee's being introduced to THE PRESIDENT, the *Baron* addreſſed him in nearly the following words:

"*THE Society of the Cincinnati of the State of New-York have directed this delegation to preſent to you, Sir, their ſentiments of the profoundeſt reſpect. In common with all good citizens of the United States of America, they join their ardent wiſhes for the preſervation of your life, health, and proſperity.*

"*In particular,* they *feel the higheſt ſatisfaction in contemplating the illuſtrious Chief of our armies, by an unanimous vote of an independent people, elected to the higheſt ſtation that a dignified and enlightened country can beſtow.*

"*Under your conduct, Sir, this Band of Soldiers were led to glory and to conqueſt, and we feel ourſelves confident, that under your adminiſtration, our country will ſpeedily arrive at an enviable ſtate of proſperity and happineſs.*"

In anſwer to which the Preſident was pleaſed to ſay—

"*I beg you, Gentlemen, to return my moſt affectionate regards to the Society of the Cincinnati of the ſtate of New-York, and aſſure them, that I receive their congratulations on this auſpicious day, with a mind conſtantly anxious for the honour and welfare of our country, and can only ſay, that the force of my abilities, aided by an integrity of heart, ſhall be ſtudiouſly pointed to the ſupport of its dignity, and the promotion of its proſperity and happineſs.*"

The committee then waited on the VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States, and the SPEAKER of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and having returned and reported to the Society their flattering reception from *The Preſident* and *Vice-Preſident*—[*the Speaker of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives being abſent, the Delegation was prevented paying him their reſpects*]——the ſociety proceeded in proceſſion, attended by Col. *Bauman's* regiment of artillery, and band of muſick (whoſe appearance was truly martial) to St. Paul's Church, where in the preſence of a moſt reſpectable and brilliant audience, an elegant Eulogium on Major-General NATHANIEL GREENE. was delivered by Col. ALEXANDER HAMILTON. The Society on this occaſion were honoured by the preſence of the Lady andFamily of The Preſident, *his* indiſpoſition (which *thanks* be to *Heaven* has nearly left him) preventing his perſonal attendance—the Vice-Preſident, and ladies of his family—the Senate, the Speaker and the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

After the Eulogium, the Society returned (attended as before) to the city tavern, where they appointed the Orators for the next Anniverſary, viz.

Col. B. LIVINGSTON—[*An Oration adapted to the occaſion.*]

Col. W. SMITH—[*An Eulogium on Gen. Montgomery.*]

After which they ſat down to an elegant dinner, where the following toaſts were drank.

1. The Preſident of the United States.
2. The Vice-Preſident of the United States.
3. The Senate.
4. The Speaker and Houſe of Repreſentatives.
5. Their Moſt Chriſtian and Moſt Catholic Majeſties.
6. The Stadtholder and their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Netherlands.
7. The Conſtitution—may its friends be firm and united.
8. The late Federal Convention, may their virtue, wiſdom and firmneſs, be deeply engraven on the hearts of their countrymen.
9. The Companions of our Order in France and America.
10. The 17th of October, 1777.
11. The 19th of October, 1781.
12. The Fair friends of the Cincinnati.
13. The Day, and patriots who have confirmed it.

### OF THE MILITARY.

The city legion of Gen. MALCOM's brigade paraded at the fort in the morning, and marched from thence, through QueenStreet, into the fields, in the following order:

Lieut. Col. CHRYSTIE.
Cavalry, under the command of Capt. STAKES.
One piece of Artillery,
commanded by Capt. Lieut. STOUTENBURGH.
Major JOHN STAGG.
Adjutant JOHN LOUDON.
The Battalion,
conſiſting of Captains STOUTENBURGH's and SCRIBA's Grenadiers.
Capt. LE ROY's, Capt. SWARTWOUT's, Capt. VREDENBURGH's, Lieut. RUTGER's, Capt. LIVINGSTON's, and Capt. STEDDIFORD's companies of Light Infantry.
One piece of Artillery,
commanded by Lieut. SUYDAM.

After being reviewed by a number of gentlemen of diſtinction, they went through a variety of manoeuvres and firings, with great promptitude and exactneſs, and made a brilliant and ſoldierly appearance. On their return from the parade, they paſſed the houſe of THE PRESIDENT, who appeared at his door in a ſuit of regimentals, and was ſaluted by the troops as they paſſed. His indiſpoſition deprived the troops of the honor and ſatisfaction of being reviewed by him in the field.

At noon a ſalute was fired from the fort by Col. BAUMAN.

At four o'clock the officers ſat down to an entertainment provided for them at Mr. Faunces' in Cortland ſtreet, when toaſts ſuited to the occaſion were drank.

At the third toaſt viz: THE PRESIDENT of the United States, agreeably to invariable cuſtom, the officers roſe and ſaluted it with three cheers; and the band immediately gave General Waſhington's march. Truly characteriſtic of the principles on which the order of the Cincinnati is founded; and deſignative of the ſentiments which actuate thoſe who from republican motives, in PEACE, prepare for WAR, there was a mutual interchange of reſpectful attentions between the gentlemen at Bardin's, and thoſe at Fraunces' tavern, congratulating each other on return of this Anniverſary, ſo dear to every independent American.

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The buſineſs of Legiſlation for this extenſive continent opens a boundleſs field of contemplation to the reflecting mind. When it is conſidered what a variety of objects is preſented to the attention of our civil fathers—how apparently diſcordant the intereſts of the ſeveral States—what deep rooted prejudices exiſt in the minds of many upon this ſubject; producing conſequences which give as it were a real exiſtence to this incompatibility of intereſts—the extenſive and complicate nature of thoſe ſyſtems which are neceſſary in arranging the finances—eſtabliſhing the great executive departments—forming plans of revenue, and fixing the regulations inſeparably connected with thoſe plans—and all theſe to be ſo far adapted to the habits and diſpoſitions of the people of the ſeveral States as to ſecure a ſucceſsful operation to the new government: I ſay, when theſe things are properly conſidered, it will appear, that abilities, labour, patience, and deep inveſtigation, are requiſite on the part of adminiſtration; and candonr, good humour, and a reaſonble acquieſcence are equally required from the people, to give efficacy to the laws, and ſucceſs to the work of their own hands.

At this important and highly intereſting period of the American hiſtory, the public mind ſhould be conſtantly attentive to the great objects that preſent themſelves on every hand—the future operation of that ſyſtem of government which the *people* have adopted, will receive a tincture from the reception which it firſt meets with from the collective body of the citizens: Every poſſible method is taken to convey to all parts of the Union, the earlieſt and moſt authentic information of govermental proceedings—the *ſprings*, the *motives* on which public deciſions are founded are fully diſcloſed—ſo that it evidently appears, that the real intereſts of the people are the principal object of purſuit to thoſe whom the people have deputed to ſuperintend their concerns—and it rationally follows, that a full acquieſcence in their determinations will give a *tone*, a *complexion* to the government of the Union, which ſhall enſure the dignity, proſperity, and happineſs of this great people.

Government is perhaps as difficult a ſubject as any upon which the faculties of the human mind can be employed.—For although it is evidently deſigned to be the medium of almoſt every bleſſing, that gives worth to exiſtence, yet too many are diſpoſed to conſider it as the reſult of human weakneſs, and an unhappy neceſſity.—This ſentiment has found ſo many ſucceſsful advocates, that there is reaſon to ſuppoſe, the contrary opinion will require the long continued labors of the patriot to obtain an univerſal aſcendency—but this difficulty is not the moſt formidable that the friends of government have to encounter:—The infinite variety of ideas, as to the beſt methods to obtain the beſt ends, which prevail in the minds of thoſe who ſubſcribe to the ſentiment, that government is the effect of the wiſdom and goodneſs of divine providence, occaſion great delays, and thoſe inefficient ſyſtems, which too generally defeat the public expectation.

The Impoſt Bill having received the ſignature of THE PRESIDENT, will ſoon be a Law of the United States in operation.—The importance of this act has occaſioned a lengthy inveſtigation of its principles, and every clauſe has received the fulleſt diſcuſſion; it is therefore to be hoped, that it will meet with univerſal approbation.—The ſcale of the duties is formed upon that happy medium, which is commonly the reſult of mutual conceſſion, and which in matters of revenue, experience has always proved to be juſt, politic and moſt productive.

The pithineſs of the following remark will recommend it to all true federaliſts. "Heaven forbid any conventions for a while! I dread the work of fifteen hundred reformers in the preſent fluctuation of ſentiments. If we muſt at all amend, I pray for merely amuſing amendments; a little frothy garniſh. But why do we not rather ſit down as brothers, and feaſt on the ſubſtantial meat, for which we have faſted ſo long!"

The Britiſh Packet, *Portland*, Capt. JAMES, is to ſail from this port the 15th inſtant.

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*ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Saterday.* | Brig Abigal, Harris, | Londonderry, 63 days. |
| | Schooner N. York Packet, Barnard, | Boſton, 7 day. |
| *Sunday.* | Sloop N. York Packet, Burrows, | Philadelphia. |
| *Monday.* | Sloop Rambler, Peterſon, | Boſton, 7 days. |
| *Tueſday.* | Schooner Three Friends, Whitfield, | Port au Prince. |

*PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jamaica Spirits, | | | 5ſ6 |
| Antigua Rum, | | | 5ſ. |
| St. Croix, do. | | | 4ſ9. |
| Country, do. | | | 2ſ10. |
| Molaſſes, | 2ſ2. | *a* | 2ſ3. |
| Brandy, | 5ſ6. | *a* | 5ſ9. |
| Geneva, | | | 5ſ3. |
| Do. in caſes, | | | 29ſ. |
| Muſcovado Sugar, | 56ſ. | *a* | 72ſ. |
| Loaf, do. | | | 1ſ3. |
| Lump, do. | | | 1ſ1½. |
| Pepper, | | | 2ſ8. |
| Pimento, | 1ſ9. | *a* | 2ſ. |
| Chocolate, | | | 1ſ2. |
| Cocoa, | 75ſ. | *a* | 80ſ. |
| Coffee, | 1ſ8. | *a* | 1ſ9. |
| Indigo, (Carolina) | 4ſ. | *a* | 6ſ. |
| Rice, | 23ſ. | *a* | 24ſ. |
| Superfine Flour, | | | 45ſ. |
| Common do. | 42ſ6. | *a* | 43ſ. |
| Rye do. | 26ſ. | *a* | 27ſ. |
| Indian Meal, | | | 18ſ. |
| Rye, | 4ſ9. | *pr. buſh.* | |
| Corn, (Southern) | 3ſ9. | *a* | 4ſ. |
| Do. (Northern,) | 4ſ3. | *a* | 4ſ6. |
| Beef, firſt quality, | 48ſ. | *a* | 50ſ. |
| —— Second quality, | | | 41ſ6. |
| Pork, firſt quality, | | | 81ſ6. |
| —— Second quality, | | | 76ſ6. |
| Hams, | 6d½. | *a* | 7d. |
| Carolina Tobacco, | 2d½. | *a* | 5d. |
| Virginia ——, | 4d. | *a* | 5d. |

## *The* RIGHT CONSTITUTION *of a* COMMONWEALTH EXAMINED.

[*Continued from* No. XXIII.]

In the year 302 the ambaſſadors were returned, and Appius Claudius, whoſe anceſtors had always been haughty ariſtocratics, was choſen conſul, with T. Gentius for his colleague. The ſenate aſſembled, and reſolved that decemviri ſhould be elected out of the principal ſenators, whoſe authority ſhould continue a year; that they ſhould govern the commonwealth with all the power which the conſuls then had, and as the kings had formerly exerciſed, and without any appeal from their judgments; that all other magiſtracies, and even the tribuneſhip, ſhould be aboliſhed. This decree was received by the people with loud acclamations. An aſſembly, by centuries, was immediately held, and the new magiſtrates created, and the old ones all abdicated their offices. Thus the conſtitution was wholly changed, and all authority transferred to one centre, the decemvirs. It was ſoon exerciſed like all other authorities in one centre. We ſee here the effects of two powers without a third. The people from hatred to the conſuls, and the ſenate from hatred to the tribunes, unite at once in a total abolition of the conſtitution.

The conſtitution of the decemvirs was preciſely Nedham's idea; it was annually eligible; it was the people's government in their ſucceſſive aſſemblies: But we find that an annual power, without any limits, was a great temptation. The decemvirs were all ſenators of conſular dignity, and therefore, in the opinion of the people themſelves, the moſt eminent, for talents and virtues; yet their virtues were not ſufficient to ſecure an honeſt uſe of their unbounded power. They took many precautions to preſerve their own moderation, as well as to avoid exciting jealouſy in their fellow citizens: only one had the rods and axes, the others had nothing to diſtinguiſh them but a ſingle officer, called Accenſus, who walked before each of them. Their preſident continued only one day; and they ſucceeded each other daily, till the end of the year.—It is much to our purpoſe to enlarge upon this example; becauſe, inſtead of being an argument for Nedham's inconcinnate ſyſtem, it is full proof againſt it. The courſe of paſſions and events, in this caſe, were preciſely the ſame as will take place in every ſimple government of the people, by a ſucceſſion of their repreſentatives, in a ſingle aſſembly: And, whether that aſſembly conſiſts of ten members, or five hundred, it will make no difference. In the morning, the decemviri all went to their tribunal, where they took cognizance of all cauſes and affairs, public and private; juſtice was adminiſtered with all poſſible equity; and every body departed with perfect ſatisfaction. Nothing could be ſo charming as the regard they profeſſed for the intereſts of the people, and the protection which the meaneſt found againſt the oppreſſion of the great. It was now generally affirmed, that there was no occaſion for tribunes, conſuls, prætors, or any other magiſtrates. The wiſdom, equity, moderation, and humanity of the new government, was admired and extolled. What peace, what tranquility, what happineſs were enjoyed by the public, and by individuals! what a conſolation! what glory to the decemvirs! Appius Claudius, eſpecially, engroſſed the whole glory of the adminiſtration in the minds of the people. He acquired ſo decided an aſcendency over his colleagues, and ſo irreſiſtible an influence with the people, that the whole authority ſeemed centred in him. He had the art to diſtinguiſh himſelf, peculiarly, in whatever he tranſacted, in concert with his colleagues. His mildneſs and affability, his kind condeſcenſion to the meaneſt and weakeſt of the citizens, and his polite attention in ſaluting them all by their names, gained him all hearts. Let it be remembered, he had, till this year, been the open enemy of the plebeians. As his temper was naturally violent and cruel, his hatred to the people had ariſen to ferocity. On a ſudden he was become another man; humane, popular, obliging, wholly devoted to pleaſe the multitude, and acquire their affections. Every body delighted in the government of the decemvirs, and a perfect union prevailed among themſelves. They compleated the body of laws, and cauſed it to be engraved on ten tables: They were ratified by the ſenate, confirmed by the people in the comitia centuriata, engraven on pillars of braſs and placed in the forum. The year was upon the point of expiring; and as the conſuls and ſenators found themſelves delivered by the new government from the perſecutions of the tribunes, and the people from what they equally hated, the authority of the conſuls, both parties agreed in the propriety of chooſing ten ſucceſſors. It was pretended, that ſome further laws might be ſtill wanting; that a year was too ſhort to complete ſo great a work; and that to carry the whole into full effect, the independent authority of the ſame magiſtracy would be neceſſary. That which muſt happen upon all annual elections of ſuch a government in one centre, happened in this caſe. The city was in a greater and more univerſal ferment that had ever been known. Senators, the moſt diſtinguiſhed by age and merit, demanded the office; no doubt to prevent factious and turbulent ſpirits from obtaining it. *(To be continued.)*

## *An* ESSAY *on* FREE TRADE *and* FINANCES.

[Continued from No. XX.]

There may be ſome few among us, of no little weight, who are content, if they can obtain the ſervices, to let the ſervant ſhift for himſelf, and who, when they are ſure of the benefit, remember no longer the benefactor, and, as in this great argument of univerſal concern, I wiſh to find the way to every man's ſenſe, and addreſs myſelf not only to thoſe who have virtue, but even to thoſe who have none, I will therefore mention another advantage of this meaſure, which I think will, virtue or no virtue, reach the feelings of every man who retains the leaſt ſenſe of intereſt, viz. that in this way *all our public creditors would be paid and ſatisfied*, either by a total diſcharge of their principal, or an undoubted well funded ſecurity of it, with a ſure and punctual payment of their intereſt, which would be the beſt of the two; becauſe a total diſcharge of the principal at once, if ſufficient money could be obtained, would make ſuch a ſudden, ſo vaſt an addition to our circulating caſh, as would depreciate it, and reduce the value of the debt paid much below its worth at the time of contract, and introduce a fluctuation of our markets, and other fatal evils of a depreciated currency, which have been known by experience and ſeverely felt, enough to make them dreaded; it would therefore be much better for the creditor to receive a certain well funded ſecurity of his debt than full payment: for in that caſe, if he needed the caſh for his debt, he might ſell his ſecurity at little or no diſcount, which is the conſtant practice of the public creditors in England, where every kind of public ſecurity has its rate of exchange ſettled every day, and may be negociated in a very ſhort time. Suppoſing this ſhould be the caſe, ſtop and ſee what an amazing effect this would have on every kind of buſineſs in the country. The public bankruptcies have been ſo amazingly great, that vaſt numbers of our people have been reduced by them to the condition of men *who have ſold their effects to broken merchants, who cannot pay them, their buſineſs is leſſened, or perhaps reduced to nothing for want of their ſtock ſo detained from them.* Suppoſing then that their ſtock was reſtored to them all, they would inſtantly all *puſh into buſineſs*, and the proceeds of their buſineſs *would flow through the country in every direction of induſtry, and every ſpecies of ſupply*: in fine, the whole country would be alive, and as it is obvious to every one, that it is much better living in a country of briſk buſineſs than one of ſtagnated buſineſs, every individnal would reap benefits from this general animation of induſtry, beyond account more than enough to compenſate the tax which he has paid to produce it. All theſe advantages hitherto enumerated will put the labour and induſtry of our people of all occupations on ſuch a footing of profit, and ſecurity, as would ſoon give a new face to the country, and open ſuch extenſive proſpects of plenty, peace and eſtabliſhment, throw into action ſo many ſources of wealth, give ſuch ſtability to public credit, and make the burdens of government ſo eaſy and almoſt imperceptable to the people, as would make our country, not only a moſt advantageous place to live in, but even make it abound with the richeſt enjoyments and heart felt delights. Theſe are objects of great magnitude and deſirableneſs; they animate and dilate the heart of every American. What can do the heart more good than to ſee our country a ſcene of juſtice, plenty and happineſs? are theſe rich bleſſings within our reach? can we believe they are ſo abſolutely within our power, that they require no more than very practicable efforts to bring us into the full poſſeſſion of them? *Theſe bleſſings are doubtleſs attainable, if we will go to the price of them*, and that you may judge whether they are worth the purchaſe, whether they are too dear or not; I will give you the price current of them all, the price, which, if honeſtly paid, will certainly purchaſe them.

In order to have them, then, we muſt pay about a dollar and half a gallon for rum, brandy and other diſtilled ſpirits; a dollar a gallon above the ordinary price for wines; a dollar and a half for bohea tea, and about that ſum above the ordinary price for hyſon tea; a double price on ſilks of all ſorts, laces of all ſorts, and thin linens and cottons of all ſorts, ſuch as muſlins, lawns, cambrics, jewelery of all ſorts, &c. about a dollar and third a yard above the ordinary price for ſuperfine cloths of all ſorts, &c. &c. a third of a dollar a buſhel on ſalt, (for I don't mean to lay quite all the tax on the rich, and wholly excuſe the poor,) about a dollar a hundred for ſugar, one tenth of a dollar a pound on coffee, the ſame on cocoa, above the ordinary price, &c. &c. with an addition of five per cent on all articles of importation not enumerated, except cotton, dye woods, and other raw materials for our own manufactures; for whilſt importations are diſcouraged, our own manufactures will naturally be increaſed, and ought to be encouraged, or at leaſt be diſburdened. On this ſtate of the matter, I beg leave to obſerve, that the war itſelf for ſeven years paſt has laid a tax on us nearly equal to the higheſt of theſe, and on ſome articles of neceſſary conſumption, from two hundred to a thouſand per cent higher, ſuch as ſalt, pepper, alſpice, allum, powder, lead, &c. &c. and yet I never heard any body complain of being ruined by the war, becauſe rum was twelve ſhillings per gallon, tea twelve ſhillings per pound, or mantua's three dollars a yard, or pepper ten ſhillings a pound, or ſuperfine cloths eight dollars a yard, &c. Nor does it appear to me, that the country has paid a ſhilling more for rum, ſilks, ſuperfine cloths, &c. for the laſt ſeven years, than was paid for the ſame articles the ſeven preceding years, i. e. the whole tax was paid by leſſening the conſumption of theſe articles. Nor do I think that the health, habits, or happineſs of the country have ſuffered in the leaſt on the whole, from its being obliged to uſe leſs of theſe articles than was before uſual; but be this as it may, 'tis very certain that the country has ſuffered but little from the increaſed price of theſe articles which I propoſe to tax, except at ſome particular times when thoſe prices were raiſed much higher than the point to which I propoſe to raiſe them, i. e. at particular times rum has been as high as three dollars a gallon, tea three dollars a pound, ſugars three ſhillings and ſix-pence and coffee three ſhillings and ſix-pence a pound, mantua's four dollars a yard, &c. but 'tis obſervable, that the principal increaſed prices which have really hurt and diſtreſſed the country during the war, have been of other articles which I propoſe to tax very lightly, or not at all; ſuch as ſalt, which has at times been ſix dollars a buſhel, and perhaps three or four dollars on an average, coarſe cloths and coarſe linens, oſnabrigs, cutlery and crockery wares, &c. which have often roſe to five or ſix prices, and ſtood for years together at three or four, and yet the burden of theſe exceſſive prices of even neceſſary articles of unavoidable conſumption has not been ſo great, if you except the article of ſalt, as to be ſo much as mentioned very often among the ruinous effects and diſtreſſes of the war. The uſe I mean to make of theſe obſervations is, to prove from plain acknowledged fact, that the increaſed price of the articles which I wiſh to tax, up to the utmoſt point to which I propoſe to raiſe them, will be but a light inconvenience, if any at all, on the people, and the diminiſhed conſumption of thoſe articles, and the increaſe of circulating caſh (both which will naturally and unavoidably reſult from the tax) will be benefits which will at leaſt compenſate for the burden of the tax, and I think 'tis very plain, will leave a balance of advantage in favor of the tax. But if you ſhould think I conclude too ſtrongly, and you ſhould not be able to go quite my lengths in this argument, ſo much, I think, does at leaſt appear inconteſtably plain, that if there is a real diſadvantage ariſing from my mode of taxing, 'tis ſo ſmall, that it holds no compariſon with the burden of tax hitherto in uſe on polls and eſtates, which diſcourages induſtry, oppreſſes the labourer, leſſens the value of our lands, ruins our huſbandry and manufactures, and with all theſe dreary evils, cannot poſſibly be collected to half the amount which the public ſervices requires; but to ſave further argument on this head, I will with great aſſurance appeal to the ſenſe, the feelings of our farmers, who make the great bulk of our inhabitants, if they would not prefer living in a country where they muſt pay the aforementioned increaſed prices on the goods I propoſe to tax, rather than where they muſt part with the ſame number of cows, oxen, ſheep, buſhels of wheat, or pounds of pork or beef, &c. which are now in the preſent mode of taxing, annually demanded of them to ſatisfy the tax. I dare make the ſame appeal to all our tradeſmen, and even to our merchants, who, in my opinion, would have clear and decided advantages from my mode of taxing as well as the farmers. I don't ſee how the merchant can be hurt by the tax; but will clearly be benefited by it. *(To be continued.)*

*EXPORTS and IMPORTS from and to the port of* WILMINGTON, (Delaware) *from the 1ſt of June 1788, till the 1ſt of June 1789.*

*EXPORTS.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 21,783 bls. ſuperfine flour, | 5,958 buſhels Indian corn. |
| 457 do. common. | 755 hhds. flax ſeed. |
| 256 do. middlings. | 60 ½ tierces rice. |
| 346 do. ſhip ſtuff. | 46,663 feet pine boards and |
| 1,363 do. ſhipbread. | ſcantling. |
| 41 kegs white biſcuit. | 1,327 do. walnut. |
| 238 bls. corn meal. | 130,550 ſtaves. |
| 205 do. pork. | 10,300 ſhingles. |
| 3 do. beef. | 3,789 pieces wheel-timber. |
| 10½ do ſnuff. | 1,000 windſor chairs. |
| 459 do. potatoes. | 1 cart. |
| 323 do. apples. | 50 cwt. bar iron. |
| 4 do. indigo. | 90 do. caſtings. |
| 11 do. pot aſh. | 1,040 hhds. hoops. |
| 2 do. onions. | 12 firkins butter. |
| 11 hhds. hams. | 2 ſettees. |
| 156 looſe do. | |

*IMPORTS.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 516 puncheons of rum. | 14 bales cotton. |
| 516 hhds. ſugar. | 6 bls. limes. |
| 86 bls. do. | 106 hhds. wine. |
| 60,934 bags coffee. | 5 trunks linen. |
| 119 caſes gin. | 5,700 buſhels ſalt. |
| 201 hhds. molaſſes. | |

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